218 min
3hrs 48min

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1494)

Name of Candidate	PRINCE RAJ		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	624717
Center	Online	Date	09/11/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3	20	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6	20	
7	10	
8	10	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	
13	20	
14	20	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **FOURTEEN** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें चौदह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–तह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

6:20 pm

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SECTION – A

1. (a) What do you understand by probity in governance? Explain, with examples, how it enhances transparency and accountability in the administration. (150 words) 10

शासन व्यवस्था में ईमानदारी से आप क्या समझते हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि यह प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही कैसे बढ़ाता है।

Probity refers to strict adherence to high moral standards ~~the~~ while performing public duty / governance.

→ Free ~~of~~ from corruption is the requisite for probity.

→ Probity refers to display of qualities such as.

1) Selflessness 2) Integrity 3) Objectivity

4) Transparency 5) Accountability 6) Openness

7) Honesty 8) Leadership 9) Confidentiality with reference to public duty

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Probity enhances transparency & accountability →

1) When ~~one~~ an official has probity in his duty, he will hold public above all & will be a man of integrity. Thus, will ensure transparency & accountability

eg → He will never take bribe & ensure that if someone does, ~~strictly~~ strict actions are taken on them

2) Being corruption free institution will reduce any trust deficit with public.

3) Offenders will be held accountable for any deviant behaviour.

eg → If any work is pending at some stage, those found guilty will be punished.

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1. (b) Differentiating between empathy and compassion, discuss the importance of compassion towards weaker sections of society in the administration. (150 words) 10

सहानुभूति और संवेदना के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट करते हुए, प्रशासन में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के प्रति संवेदना के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Empathy → feeling someone else's pain as if it was your own.

→ Placing yourself into shoes of others to feel what that person is going through.

→ sustained feeling

eg → Seeing an old man shivering on road during Delhi's chilly winter night & to feel as if how you would have felt if you were in his position. That, you may have been felt so low & cold & if no one is there for you in the entire world.

Compassion → feeling someone else's pain as if it was your own & then having an urge to alleviate the pain by taking some action

→ followed by empathy

eg → Giving your jacket to the old man shivering in cold night.

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Importance of compassion towards weaker section:-

1) Uphold the moral principle of helping anyone in need.

2) Helps to go against 'Law of Karma' which believes people's suffering are due to their own deeds & eventually serving the weaker section.

3) Helps to realise the values of social justice, 'Sarvodaya through Antyodaya'.

4) Builds the trust of those suffering in the society.

5) Motivates others also to help those who are suffering

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2. (a) Ethics may, at times, seem to be in conflict with law and vice-versa. Discuss with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

नीतिशास्त्र कई बार कानून के साथ संघर्षरत और इसके विपरीत प्रतीत हो सकता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Ethics tells us what is right & wrong thing to do which society believes.

Law is minimum ethical standards that the state / authority in power wants us to follow. They are codified

→ Both ethics and laws are there to prevent social strife & promote harmony, peace.

→ But, many a times they are in conflict with each other. because ethical standards (although relatively static) change over period of time & thus codified laws may not be with pace of ethical changes.

→ Also, many-a-times moral of a person forces to change laws whereas ethics may be of traditional nature.

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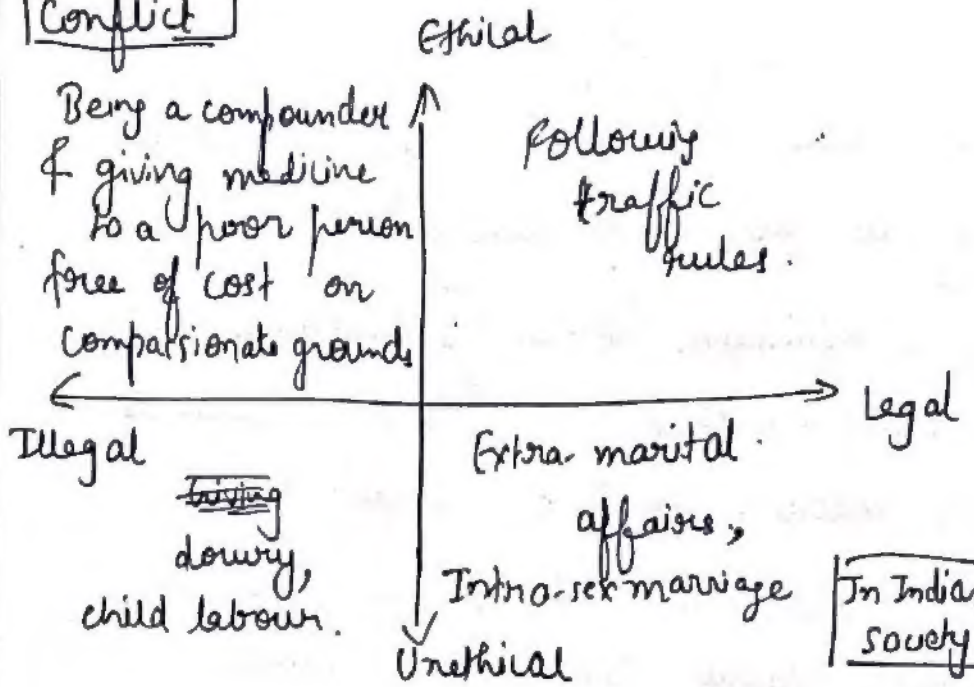
Conflict



Thus, we see how there is a conflict & legal things are unethical whereas many ethical things can be illegal.

But over a period of time, ethics & laws come together at same level. & conflict reduces.

eg- In 19th century, Sati Pratha was ~~legal~~ ethical although illegal. But, now it is unethical & illegal.

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2. (b) Explaining the concept of Emotional Intelligence, highlight its role in administration. (150 words) 10

भावनात्मक समझ की अवधारणा स्पष्ट करते हुए, प्रशासन में इसकी भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Emotional Intelligence (EI) refers to channelising one's emotions for ~~pos~~ constructive use.

A/c to Daniel Goleman, EI has following components →

1) Self awareness → being aware of different emotion
⇓
Utilising +ve & -ve emotions for constructive purpose
⇓
increasing goal discrepancy (achieving goals day by day)

2) Self motivation

3) Self regulation
→ regulating your diff emotions

4) Empathy → placing yourself in someone else's shoes & feel his emotions

5) Self management.

→ EI is important to manage your emotions as well for understanding someone else's emotions (Empathy) & eventually using it for your benefit (EI also results in manipulation)

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EI's role in administration →

1) It is important to know someone's emotions/pains/sufferings so that you can help them with required measures as an administrator.

2) An administrator has to deal with many ~~problems~~ persons with different emotions. Thus, important to understand them

⇓

Increase their trust on administrator.

3) Compassion is one of the most important traits a Civil Servant needs to have & for that EI is must.

4) Without helping different sections of society, good governance can't be achieved

5) When you emotionally connect with the person, they will be sharing their problems in better way & you will be able to better help them.

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3. Examine the relevance of the following in the context of civil services: (20)

(a) Integrity and Honesty

सत्यनिष्ठा और ईमानदारी

(b) Objectivity and Neutrality

वस्तुनिष्ठता और तटस्थता

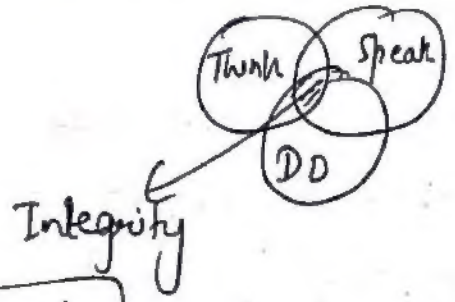
(c) Impartiality and Non-partisanship

निष्पक्षता और गैर-तरफदारी

(d) Accountability and Responsibility

जवाबदेही और उत्तरदायित्व

(a) Integrity → consistency of thought, speech and and action while adhering to highest possible moral standards



Honesty → be true in your words.
→ not involved in cheating, telling lie, stealing

Relevance →

1) Increase people's trust in Civil servants
2) People ~~feel~~ sense feeling of justice as actions will be in resonance to laws

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3) Important to achieve social justice, equality.

4) Increases the morale of civil ~~Standa~~ servants as merit will be rewarded. due to lack of any deviant behaviour.

(b) Objectivity → Taking decisions based on facts, logics rather than emotions, bias, any pre-concieved notion

Neutrality → indiscriminatory towards any person, group (mainly refers to political neutrality for civil servants) with respect to taking any action

→ Action on basis of merit of the case

Relevance →

1) No favouritism / nepotism.

2) People's trust in administration increases

3) Motivates public / civil servants to work more efficiently as efficiency will be awarded.

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4) There would be clear vision of what need to be taken

5) Helps civil servants to take decisions during difficult times.

6) Providing right decision to political executive

(c) Impartiality → Non-discriminator, fair towards every one in the environment (people, group, politicians, etc.)

Non-partisanship → not being alligned to any political party.

→ Giving right advice to political executive despite your political ideology

→ Impartiality (wider connotation)

Non-partisanship → (in reference to political parties)

Relevance →

1) Upholds the value / morale of civil servants

2) Becomes easier to give right advice despite politicians liking it or not.

3) Decreases nepotism.

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4) Meritocracy is awarded as political executive won't have incentive to transfer/promote based on favouritism.

5) Against becoming 'Yes Man' & thus giving society better policies

(d) Accountability → Being Answerable to your tasks/actions.

Responsibility → Being accountable to yourself without legal obligation.

Relevance →

1) Reduces chance of unfair practices as there is fear amongst officials since everyone's accountability is defined.

2) Motivation to work during difficult times

3) Promotes meritocracy.

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4. (a) Is it always morally wrong to lie? Justify your stand with relevant examples. (150 words) 10

क्या असत्य बोलना सदैव नैतिक रूप से गलत होता है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने रुख का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Morals are core values which are seen in the prism of right & ~~value~~ wrong at individual level.

→ People (Individual) have different moral values based on socialization, their conscience & perception of things.

→ Saving someone's life from bad/evil people may be a higher moral value for someone.

→ whereas someone may believe that saying ~~the~~ truth is what he adores.

Thus, based on individual. telling lie can be moral or immoral.

eg → Thieves/Criminals with guns searching for an innocent people & you are asked about where did he go?

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Now,
Since saving someone's life is also a moral value which is also regarded ethical in the society.

Thus, Telling lie will save the innocent person in this case. Hence, it can be moral & we can say that It is morally ~~right~~ correct to be in this case

~~This ( ) is.~~

~~(Deontological approach)~~ Teleological approach (end is important)

~~where~~

However another.
eg → If my friend cheats in the exam & ask me to not tell the teacher.
Here, me telling lie may incentivise my friend to do cheating in future. So, it would be wrong to lie in this case

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4. (b) Bring out the difference between Attitude and Aptitude. What type of attitude is expected of civil servants in India, in your view? (150 words) 10

अभिवृत्ति और अभिरुचि के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आपके विचार से, भारत में सिविल सेवकों से किस प्रकार की अभिवृत्ति की अपेक्षा की जाती है?

Attitude	Aptitude
→ Behaviour/response towards any activity	→ Ability / future potential to do a task.
→ Strong determinant to understand behaviour of a person	→ A person may not have ability to do task today but with proper training, he will be able to learn
→ It is tied to an object (action-specific)	→ Natural endowment + learnt from environment.
eg → Even if someone is religious (Value / belief), he may not have +ve attitude towards attending pujas, kathas	eg → An IAS when selected may not have ability then but since he has aptitude, he will learn in due course of time.

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* Someone may have the attitude for something but not aptitude for that.

eg → A cricket fan may be excited for playing matches but he may not have aptitude / ability / skills to play or to learn in future.

→ For a civil servant, Aptitude with positive attitude of fortitude, honesty, integrity is needed.

eg → Virat Kohli & Manoj Tiwary both had aptitude for cricket but their attitude made difference in their success story.

* Aptitude without integrity (right attitude) is sometimes very dangerous.

eg → A.Q Khan of Pakistan who developed nuclear technology in Pakistan sold the technology to North Korea

VS

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam who helped Indian go leaps & bounds ahead with his aptitude of nuclear technology.

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5. (a) How can one use Gandhiji's talisman for resolving ethical dilemmas in day-to-day life? (150 words) 10

आप दैनिक जीवन में नैतिक दुविधाओं का समाधान करने के लिए गांधीजी के जंतर का उपयोग कैसे कर सकते हैं?

→ Gandhi's Talisman means 'Sarvodaya through Antyodaya'.

→ It helps us greatly in resolving ethical dilemmas in day-to-day life by the idea behind it. which is →

* whenever we are faced with a dilemma in life, we should take such decision which ensures that the decision taken is going to serve the last section (marginalised) of the society in making his life more better / increasing his self dignity. And if we are assured of this we should take the decision else we should ponder over ~~you~~ the decision again.

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eg.→ Being an IAS officer if someone encounters illegal mining or even mining which is ~~expt.~~ leading to exploitation of weaker sections of that area then despite pressure from political executive, media or anyone one should take action which will help that weaker section. No personal gratification should come in between.

If illegal mining → Should immediately ~~close~~ seal all such sites.

If legal → should voice the concerns of people to his officials / political executives in a way as in to find an amicable solution

Thus, this way Gandhi's Talisman helps to solve ethical dilemmas in day to day life.

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5. (b) People's attitudes are shaped by their social experience and circumstances. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

लोगों के सामाजिक अनुभव और परिस्थितियां, उनकी अभिवृत्तियों को आकार प्रदान करती हैं। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Attitudes are reactions / behaviour tendency towards any action.

Attitude has 3 components

1) Belief
2) Emotion
3) Action tendency

How social experience / circumstances shape attitude ? →

(1) Belief which is the first / primary component is moulded by different agencies of socialisation like family, society, school, media, etc

eg → If a boy seen in his family that girl child / women are not given due importance & that male is superior. He will develop the belief of patriarchy

(2) Now, the patriarchal mindset will generate feeling/emotion of inferiority towards females.
eg → He would feel angry if girl demands of something.

(3) Finally due to his beliefs & emotions learnt from social experience will change his behaviour / induce tendency of discrimination. & based on impediments he may / mayn't discriminate.
eg → He may not be willing to send her daughter for higher education.
→ He may not allow sister to go out of home at night with her friends.

Thus, based on circumstances & social experience, parochial / narrow attitude towards female may be developed in his mind.

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6. Explain the following terms with suitable examples. (10)

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ निम्नलिखित पदों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(a) Beliefs

विश्वास

(b) Values

मूल्य

(c) Norms

मानदंड

(d) Principles

सिद्धांत

(e) Morals

नैतिकता

(a) Beliefs → Anything we think is true or have faith in.

eg → I believe Ramayan is true.
I believe black shoes are attractive.

(b) Values → Core beliefs which are long lasting & difficult to change are called values.

eg → I hold integrity, patriotism as high values in my life.

(c) Norms → Prescriptions from society regarding what is correct or incorrect

eg → Touching feet of elders is norm which should be followed.

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d) Principles → Ideas/notions of things which we believe we should follow for life.

eg → Moral principles such as honesty, integrity

(e) Morals → When beliefs are seen in the prism of right & wrong at individual level.

eg → My morals say Homosexuality is perfectly fine & natural.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें)

7. Though utilitarianism is one of the most influential moral theories, it is criticized on many grounds. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि उपयोगितावाद सर्वाधिक प्रभावशाली नैतिक सिद्धांतों में से एक है, तथापि इसकी कई आधारों पर आलोचना की जाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ ~~Both~~ Benthem gave the theory of utilitarianism & emphasized on "Greatest Happiness for the ~~Highest~~ ~~##~~ Greatest Number".

→ It states importance to the fact that our action should be such as to maximise happiness of maximum no. of people.

Criticism

→ Although per se the rationale behind it is correct, the theory ignores sufferings of minorities.

eg → If cutting trees for setting up an industry is going to help large no. of people in cities, utilitarianism will suggest us to go ahead with the act even if many poor people will loose their home, shelter, livelihood.

Thus, utilitarianism is not the best principle to be followed.

<u>However</u>, philosophers like J.S. Mill came with the idea of "revisiting utilitarianism". which said that although we should maximize happiness of majority of the person, consensus of the minorities is must & every individual's voice should be taken into account.

And effort should be made to reduce suffering of the persons affected to as much as possible.

So Revisiting utilitarianism theory is more in accordance with vision which we want to achieve - of social justice, equity, etc.

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8. What are the various types of ethical dilemmas faced by a civil servant in India? Highlight the key elements of strategies used to resolve these dilemmas. (150 words) 10

भारत में एक सिविल सेवक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली विभिन्न प्रकार की नैतिक दुविधाएं क्या हैं? इन दुविधाओं का समाधान करने के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली रणनीतियों के प्रमुख तत्वों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ethical dilemmas are concerned with ethical issues in which none of the choices are unambiguously right or wrong.

Ethical dilemma faced by civil servants →

(1) Personal gratification vs Public benefits

(2) Objectivity vs Compassion.

(3) Political pressure vs commitment to civil services values

(4) Majority opinion (illegal/unethical) vs welfare of marginalised

(5) Transparency vs Confidentiality

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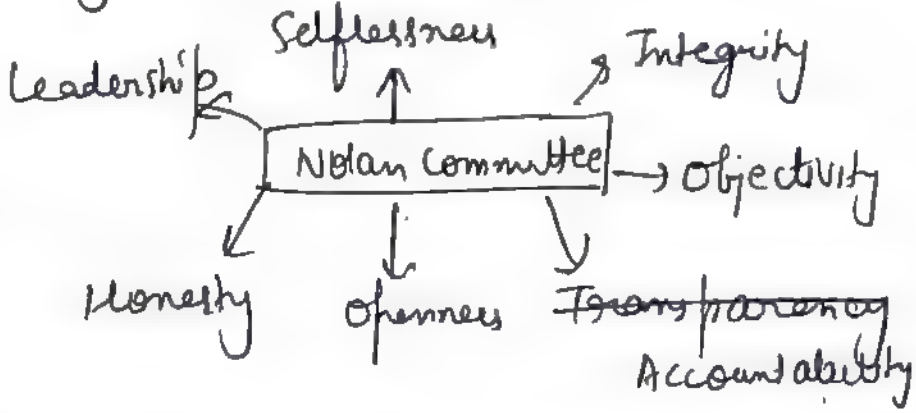
Strategies to resolve the dilemmas →

① Sticking to foundational values of Civil services.

② True to Civil services values ~~of~~ of (as suggested by Nolan committee)



③ Allegiance to Constitution of India

④ Following court's orders.

⑤ Try to bring your actions in sync with schemes of the government.

⑥ At instances where law ends & need of discretion → listen to your moral conscience

⑦ Try to implement Gandhi's talisman - Sarvodaya through Antyodaya

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SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में, प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रकरणों का ध्यान से अध्ययन कीजिए और फिर आगे आने वाले प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए (लगभग 250 शब्दों में):

9. You have joined as a reporter in a newly launched news channel. This choice was based on the assurance given by channel's management that it would emerge as the voice of the downtrodden. While working on various assignments, you reported political incidents and covered national stories as instructed by the organization. But later you come to know that the channel was targeting particular individuals, rather than serving its stated mission. The reporters were also pressurised to go out of the way to accomplish the organisation's wishes. Given the economic slowdown, most reporters complied with these directives. Some who left the job, also did not blow the whistle against the organisation fearing lack of other employment opportunities. Recently, you have also been assigned a similar task by the organisation. In this context,

   (a) Identify the various ethical issues involved in this case.

   (b) You tried to convince the management to change its functioning and work as per its assurance given earlier but to no avail. In such a scenario, consider the options given below:

   1. Follow the task given by the organisation.
   2. Work with other reporters in protest against the organisation's actions.
   3. Leave the job
   4. Blow the whistle on the organisation's working.

   Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these options and suggest your preferred course of action, giving reasons. **(20)**

आप हाल ही में लांच एक समाचार चैनल से संवाददाता के रूप में जुड़े हैं। यह चयन चैनल प्रबंधन द्वारा दिए गए इस आश्वासन पर आधारित था कि वह दबे-कुचलों की आवाज बनकर उभरेगा। विभिन्न कार्यभारों पर काम करते हुए, आपने संगठन के निर्देशानुसार राजनीतिक घटनाओं की रिपोर्टिंग की और राष्ट्रीय खबरों को कवर किया। लेकिन, बाद में आपको पता चलता है कि चैनल अपने बताए गए मिशन पर चलने की बजाए विशेष व्यक्तियों को निशाना बना रहा था। संवाददाताओं पर भी संगठन की इच्छा पूरी करने हेतु अतिरिक्त दबाव बनाया जाता था। आर्थिक स्लोडाउन को देखते हुए अधिकांश संवाददाताओं ने इन निर्देशों का पालन किया। नौकरी छोड़ने वाले कुछ लोगों ने रोजगार के अन्य अवसरों के अभाव के डर से संगठन के विरुद्ध आवाज नहीं उठाई। हाल ही में, आपको भी संगठन द्वारा इसी प्रकार का एक कार्यभार सौंपा गया है। इस संदर्भ में,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(a) इस प्रकरण में सम्मिलित विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आपने प्रबंधन को अपनी कार्यशैली में परिवर्तन लाने और पूर्व में दिए गए आश्वासन के अनुसार कार्य करने के लिए समझाने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ। ऐसे परिदृश्य में, नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों पर विचार कीजिए:

1. संगठन द्वारा दिए गए कार्यभार का पालन करेंगे।
2. संगठन के कार्यकलापों के विरोध में अन्य संवाददाताओं के साथ काम करेंगे।
3. नौकरी छोड़ देंगे।
4. संगठन की कार्यशैली पर आवाज उठाएंगे।

इनमें से प्रत्येक विकल्प के गुणों एवं दोषों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए और कारण बताते हुए, अपनी अधिमानित कार्यवाही का सुझाव दीजिए।

This case study draws conflict between values of honesty, compassion for society VS ~~work comm~~ self economic value / prospect

Me (as a reporter)

Society at large ← Stakeholders → Channel's management/employers

Individuals ~~Minorities~~ (who are targetted by the channel)

other Reporters of the channel (my colleague)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

(a) Ethical issues involved →

1) Targetting of individuals for company's (organisation) personal benefits

2) Pressurization of reporters to do wrong reporting according to organisation's needs

3) Exploitation of reporters ~~on the name of~~ taking wrong advantage of economic slowdown

4) Fear due to lack of whistle blowing laws or their proper enforcement.

(b) Options available with me →

1) Follow the task given by the organisation

Merits	Demerits
→ My economic conditions will be better	→ Compromise of my moral values
→ Better relationship with company's head ⇓ Chances of promotion, monetary benefits, etc	→ Harassment of individuals being targetted
	→ Hate in the society
	→ Cognitive dissonance for many reporters

Don't write anything this margin

2) work with other reporters in protest against the organisations actions -

Merits	Demerits
→ Organisation ~~will~~ will be forced to ~~get exposed~~ change its / view / actions.	→ All reporters may loose jobs
→ ~~Punitive action against the offenders~~	→ May be difficult to get other job / economic slowdown)
→ ~~Society will get to know the truth~~	
→ I will not be responsible alone	

3) Leave the job

Merits	Demerits
→ will uphold my moral values	→ Prejudiced & selective reporting continues
→ No cognitive dissonance	→ Many reporters working unwillingly
→ No deterioration of relations with employer perhaps if he may not affect ~~my~~ me getting job in other company.	→ Hate & anger in society will continue to increase.

Don't write anything this margin

4) Blow the whistle

Merits	Demerits
→ Exposing the organisation	→ Relationship with organisation deteriorate
→ Reveal of truth to society	→ Powerful men in organisation may affect my future prospect.
→ Actions against offenders	
→ Moral values remain intact	

I will choose path (5)

→ First, I will try to protest against the organisation with like minded reporters involved for there may be a chance, the company forgoes its wrongful activity

→ If the company doesn't do so, I will blow the whistle along with like minded reporters (to help in getting evidence)

→ I will reach out to other media organisations who are against such targetted reporting.

Because, if society doesn't get to know the truth hatred will grow to an extent from where it would eventually be difficult to go back

Don't write anything in margin

10. You are the District Magistrate of a hilly district, which has recently been struck by flash floods and landslides causing supply routes to be cut off. It is brought to your notice that shopkeepers in the area are taking advantage of the situation by exorbitantly increasing the prices of various goods. One example is the case of a dhaba charging Rs. 250 for a paratha citing supply constraints. Others have also been reported to be charging exorbitant prices for transportation and other services. Given the difficult situation, there have also been issues of law and order where people have resorted to picketing of shops in retaliation to the increased prices. On enquiring, representatives of shopkeepers argue that since supply is constrained, prices are bound to increase. They further argue that higher prices are, in fact, helpful in ensuring judicious use of goods and services that are most urgently needed during emergencies.

(a) Identify the various issues from the perspective of different stakeholders involved.

(b) What will be the course of action you will undertake? Justify your stand with relevant arguments. **(20)**

आप एक ऐसे पहाड़ी जिले के जिलाधिकारी हैं, जो हाल ही में आई आकस्मिक बाढ़ और भूस्खलन से प्रभावित हुआ है, जिसके कारण आपूर्ति मार्ग बाधित हो गए हैं। आपको अवगत कराया जाता है कि क्षेत्रीय दुकानदार विभिन्न वस्तुओं की कीमतों में भारी वृद्धि करके इस स्थिति का लाभ उठा रहे हैं। इसका एक उदाहरण आपूर्ति की अड़चनों का हवाला देते हुए एक ढाबे द्वारा एक पराठे के लिए 250 रुपये वसूलने का मामला है। अन्य लोगों द्वारा भी परिवहन और अन्य सेवाओं के लिए अत्यधिक कीमत वसूलने की सूचना मिली है। इस कठिन स्थिति को देखते हुए कानून व्यवस्था के मुद्दे भी सामने आए हैं, क्योंकि लोगों ने बढ़ी हुई कीमतों के विरोध में दुकानों पर धरना-प्रदर्शन का सहारा लिया है। पूछताछ करने पर दुकानदारों के प्रतिनिधियों ने तर्क दिया कि आपूर्ति बाधित होने के चलते कीमतें बढ़ना स्वाभाविक है। वे आगे तर्क देते हैं कि वास्तव में, ऊंची कीमतें वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का विवेकपूर्ण उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने में सहायक हैं, जिनकी आपात स्थिति के दौरान सर्वाधिक तत्काल आवश्यकता होती है।

(a) इसमें सम्मिलित विभिन्न हितधारकों के दृष्टिकोण से भिन्न-भिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए।

(b) आप कौन-सी कार्यवाही करेंगे? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ अपने रुख का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Me (as District Magistrate of hilly district)

Society

Stakeholders

People (involved in shop picketing)

Other service providers (increasing fares)

Shopkeepers (exorbitantly increasing prices)

Don't write anything this margin (for examiner's use only)

(a) Issues involved are →

① Flash flood & landslides & its repercussions

② Exorbitant increase in price of various goods

③ Picketing of shops.

④ Increased cost of different services.

(b) My course of action →

① I would first try to provide immediate relief (in form of food, shelter, treatment) to those affected by flash flood & landslides.

② I will monitor the task of DDMA to clear the routes as soon as possible.

③ Then, I will immediately look into law & order situation. I will address the people that shop picketing is not the solution. & problem needs to be solved by due process. For this, I will

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

take assistance of local politicians & influential leaders

(4) Also, I will deploy extra police force to cater to any unforeseen situations. & offenders caught will be punished as per the law.

(5) I will organise meetings with representative of shopkeepers to call on their moral values for not doing this.

(6) I will call on the economic expert to predict/evaluate surge in prices caused due to supply constraints so that charges by shopkeepers are not exorbitant.

Although difficult task but reasonable conclusion can be reached.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) I will make shopkeepers aware of punitive actions against them as law prohibits any hoarding of goods in such circumstances

(8) I will ask shop representative of those proving essential goods (such as daily food items ~~& others~~, medicines, etc.) to report their stocks of goods to me on ~~daily~~ weekly basis

(9) Any ambiguity in information will be punished & for this I will conduct surprise visits to shopkeepers/godowns.

(10) My long term action would be to address these natural phenomenon's repercussions either by having some alternative trade routes

(11) I would be looking into EIA reports of projects nearby for any possible ~~[illegible]~~ deviant behaviour of them which is aggravating the situation

(12) Although people usually don't tend to waste resources during such times, but I will still try to make an appeal to them to cooperate with the government, shopkeepers & other stakeholders. & avoid any excessive use of resources.

(13) People will be ensured that the surge of prices will soon come to normal levels.

(14) For the extremely weaker section of society, I will make sure that they are getting Government's schemes of benefits of free ration during this crisis time

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Recently in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19), we saw instances of healthcare systems being overwhelmed. Moreover, certain moral and ethical dilemmas faced by frontline workers in healthcare came to light. These dilemmas mainly pertained to limited medical resources, decisions about whom to treat in such cases, rationing of 'care', and prioritisation of patient treatments. For instance, certain countries like Italy, reluctantly supported rationing by age. These difficult questions on allocation of scarce resources and decision making by doctors - have received extensive consideration at multiple levels, and is now being considered as a serious subject to ponder over in public health morality.

In light of the situation:

(a) Give arguments both in favor and against measures like rationing by age given the overwhelmed healthcare system.

(b) Identify the principles that should guide healthcare workers facing such dilemmas in difficult times. (20)

हाल ही में कोरोना वायरस महामारी (कोविड-19) के आलोक में, हमने स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणालियों के अत्यधिक भार से ग्रसित होने के उदाहरण देखे। इसके अतिरिक्त, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल में अग्रिम पंक्ति के कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा सामना की गई कुछ नैतिक और नीतिशास्त्रीय दुविधाएं प्रकाश में आईं। ये दुविधाएं मुख्य रूप से सीमित चिकित्सीय संसाधनों, ऐसे मामलों में यह निर्णय लेना कि किसका उपचार किया जाए, नियंत्रित 'देखभाल' (राशनिंग ऑफ़ केयर) और रोगी उपचार की प्राथमिकता से संबंधित थीं। उदाहरण के लिए, इटली जैसे कुछ देशों ने अनिच्छा से आयु अनुसार राशनिंग का समर्थन किया। दुर्लभ संसाधनों के आवंटन और चिकित्सकों द्वारा निर्णय निर्माण के संबंध में इन दुष्कर प्रश्नों पर कई स्तरों पर व्यापक विचार प्राप्त हुआ, और अब इसे सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य नैतिकता में मंथन करने के लिए एक गंभीर विषय माना जा रहा है।

इस स्थिति के आलोक में:

(a) स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली के अत्यधिक भार से ग्रसित होने को देखते हुए, आयु अनुसार राशनिंग जैसे उपायों के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क दीजिए।

(b) कठिन समय में ऐसी दुविधाओं का सामना कर रहे स्वास्थ्य देखभाल कर्मियों का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले सिद्धांतों की पहचान कीजिए।

→ The case study emphasizes the burden on healthcare system owing to COVID-19

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During COVID-19, ethical dilemma of choosing a person out of 2 persons of different age (Rationing by age) was faced due to shortage of ICU beds, oxygen cylinders.

Rationing by age → (Young people given preference over older people)

+ves	-ves
→ Younger people have more years ahead to live.	→ Everyone ~~has~~ has right to live & it should not be left on personal choices of healthcare workers.
→ Since they are predominantly working class population, they are going to help more in country's development.	→ The old man may be only working head in his family.
→ Many older persons may be going through	

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

other diseases & thus, their chance of survival may be lower as compared to younger people.

→ Dying of younger people is further going to increase vulnerability of older people in their family

→ Healthcare workers may suffer from empathy fatigue in case of lack of any clear guidelines.

→ Old man's experience may be of more benefit to the society.

→ Older of the two may have a family to take care of whereas younger person may be unmarried.

Don't write anything in margin

Principles that should guide healthcare workers →

1) Healthcare worker (HW) should consider the responsibility on each of the patient's shoulder in order to choose any one of them.

2) Empathy is needed to understand the conditions of patients.

3) Dedication to work to see for any possible chance of saving both the patients.

4) Using the resources (oxygen, medicines, kits, etc.) very judicially.

Don't write anything this margin

In longer run, we should try to avoid any such situations to occur at first place by →

1) Ensure that sufficient no. of beds as per epidemiological data are available for any further waves.

2) Ensure sufficient supply of oxygen, medicines, etc.

3) Primary healthcare centres should be strengthened.

4) People should be made aware of future risks & need of adhering to govt protocols

5) Government should increase budget of healthcare services

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. You are posted as a District Magistrate in your home state. Recently, rumours have started doing rounds in your office regarding your closeness with one of the businessmen in your district who happens to be your close childhood friend. The basis of the rumours is an expensive motorbike that he has gifted to your son on his birthday. Although exchange of gifts has been happening between his family and yours for many years, but this year, it has caught public eye owing to your posting in the same district.

In this context, answer the following:

(a) Highlight the difference between an acceptable gift and a bribe for a civil servant.

(b) Give an account of the ethical issues present in the given case.

(c) What would be your course of action in this scenario? (20)

आप अपने गृह राज्य में एक जिलाधिकारी के रूप में तैनात हैं। हाल ही में, आपके जिले में एक व्यवसायी जो आपका बचपन का घनिष्ठ मित्र हुआ करता था, उसके साथ आपके निकट संबंध के बारे में आपके कार्यालय में अफवाहें फैलने लगीं। इन अफवाहों का आधार एक महंगी मोटरबाइक है जिसे उसने आपके बेटे को उसके जन्मदिन पर भेंट किया था। हालांकि, कई वर्षों से आपके परिवार और उसके परिवार के बीच उपहारों का आदान-प्रदान होता रहा है, तथापि इस वर्ष उसी जिले में आपकी तैनाती के कारण इसने जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) एक सिविल सेवक के लिए स्वीकार्य उपहार और रिश्वत के बीच अंतर पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(b) दिए गए प्रकरण में विद्यमान नैतिक मुद्दों का विवरण दीजिए।

(c) इस परिदृश्य में आपकी कार्यवाही क्या होगी?

This case study deals with a potential conflict of interest between accepting a gift & a bribe for a civil servant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में लिखें नहीं)

Me (District Magistrate)

Public ← Stakeholders → My friend (businessman)

My son (who has been gifted an expensive motorbike)

(a) A gift is acceptable when it is given out of a gesture of wishing regards to someone whereas when a gift is given with an expectation of having favour for oneself or for making a work done which otherwise may not have been done, it is called bribe.

Taking bribe is illegal & reflects lack of probity in civil servants.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b) Ethical issues in this case →

① Rumours ~~on~~ regarding my honesty, integrity

② ~~Exchange~~ Acceptance of gifts by my close childhood friend which may be called upon as bribe.

③ Public's perception regarding corruption in civil servants.

④ People's lack of trust in administration in case they think corruption is involved.

⑤ My friend's beautiful gesture of gifting the bike & pressure of me to refuse the gift

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

c) My course of action →

① I respect my friend's actions & gestures by which we have been exchanging gifts b/w our family for long. For this, I will thank him. ~~with~~ from bottom of my heart.

② But then I will return the gift which he gave to my son because of rumours spreading regarding question on my honesty, integrity.

③ I will make him understand that this action may be looked as a bribe in public's eye which will decrease their trust in civil servants.

④ Also, me taking that ~~the~~ bribe opens a pathway for other people who may take bribes in name of gifts.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Till, I am there in the district, I will make sure that I will not be leading any project related to business of my friend.

(6) I will make the announcement regarding the same & will make all thing transparent.

(7) I will make sure that my friend doesn't try to take any benefits from my position.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. It has been argued that ethics in journalism is on a downward spiral. This is most evident in the case of media trials. There are glaring instances of yellow journalism, wherein the media bothers little about authenticity of sources, and sensationalises news to increase TRPs and gain more audience. At times, the electronic media in particular, has been found to be functioning as parallel courts, indulging in direct allegations and public vilification of the accused. In this context:

(a) Discuss the various issues associated with yellow journalism.

(b) What principles, in your view, need to be followed to make sure that media glare does not turn into a media trial? (20)

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि पत्रकारिता में नीतिशास्त्र (एथिक्स) पतनोन्मुख है। यह मीडिया ट्रायल के मामले में सर्वाधिक सुस्पष्ट है। येलो जर्नलिज्म (पीत पत्रकारिता) के अनेक ज्वलंत उदाहरण हैं, जहाँ मीडिया स्रोतों की प्रामाणिकता के संबंध में शायद ही कष्ट उठाता है, तथा टीआरपी बढ़ाने और अधिक दर्शक प्राप्त करने के लिए समाचारों को सनसनीखेज बनाता है। कई बार, विशेष रूप से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया को समानांतर न्यायालय के रूप में कार्य करने वाला पाया गया है, जो सीधे आरोप लगाने और अभियुक्तों की सार्वजनिक निंदा में लिप्त होता है। इस संदर्भ में:

(a) पीत पत्रकारिता से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।

(b) आपके विचार से किन सिद्धांतों का पालन किए जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि मीडिया की चकाचौंध मीडिया ट्रायल में न बदल जाए?

There have been recent cases of yellow journalism wherein accused were villified without authenticity of sources eg- Rhea Chakraborty & Sushant Singh case, Aryan Khan drugs case.

In both the cases, accused were granted bail owing to lack of any proper evidence

a) Issues with yellow journalism →

① Growing media trials forms a perception (+ve or -ve) of the accused in minds of public before court's hearing

② Since, for public news through TV, social media are sources that reach easily & frequently than court's long verdict & judgement, people believe easily in media trial.

③ lack of authenticity of evidences leading to defamation of different persons despite their innocence.

④ Sensationalization of news leading to communal disharmony, inter-group rivalry, -ve perception of other persons, growing hatred among

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public.

(5) Growing hate & disguise hatred in the society regarding those who are villified.

(6) Reducing the sanctity of courts by media who act as courts & even give pre-judgements.

(7) Villified persons may never recover from all the torture & false accusations.

(8) No answerability for media, journalists, other sources.

(9) Populist opinion formed due to media trials may put pressure on judiciary to take decisions in some other direction.

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It is important to keep principled arm distance between media glare & media trial. Following principles should be followed for this →

① Journalists should work according to media ethics without any fear or favour.

② No false, unverified news should be played.

③ Dignity of accused should be respected & unwanted venturing into their personal life should be avoided.

④ Even if accused is proven guilty, sensationalization of news leading

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to hatred in the society must be avoided.

(5) Positive attitude of true reporting should be followed.

(6) TRPs should not be the driving factor.

(7) True journalism will eventually pull the audience towards news channel / social media.

(8) Feeling of brotherhood should be the principle to rely upon.

(9) Court's role/experts opinion should be respected.

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14. India is one of the biggest fairness product markets in the world. A number of firms produce, advertise and sell fairness creams, marketed mainly as whitening products in the country. At the same time there have been many debates on this issue, particularly in recent times, with many arguing that such advertisements should be banned altogether.

In this context, answer the following:

(a) What are the ethical issues involved in advertising of fairness products?

(b) Highlight the consequences of preference for light-skinned people in a society like India?

(c) Do you think such issues are better tackled at the societal level rather than regulating advertisements through legal and administrative measures? (20)

भारत गोरा बनाने के उत्पादों (फेयरनेस प्रोडक्ट) के विश्व के सबसे बड़े बाजारों में से एक है। कई फर्में ऐसी फेयरनेस क्रीम का उत्पादन, विज्ञापन और बिक्री करती हैं, जिनका मुख्य रूप से देश में गोरा बनाने के उत्पादों के रूप में विपणन किया जाता है। इसके साथ ही विशेष रूप से हाल के दिनों में इस मुद्दे पर कई बहसें हुई हैं, जिसमें अधिकतर का तर्क है कि ऐसे विज्ञापनों पर पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंध लगा दिया जाना चाहिए।

इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) गोरा बनाने के उत्पादों के विज्ञापन में सम्मिलित नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

(b) भारत जैसे समाज में गोरी त्वचा वाले लोगों के लिए वरीयता के परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए?

(c) क्या आप मानते हैं है कि कानूनी और प्रशासनिक उपायों के माध्यम से विज्ञापनों को विनियमित करने के बजाए सामाजिक स्तर पर ऐसे मुद्दों को बेहतर तरीके से निपटा जाता है?

Recently the brand 'Fair & lovely' changed its name to 'Glow & lovely' owing to people's agitation regarding unnecessary/illogical obsession with white/light colour in India.

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This obsession is manifestation of colonial hangover still left in Indians.

a) Ethical issues involved in fairness products advertisement →

① Fairness products brands consider white colour superior over dark complexion.

② It is against the God's creation of all living things as equal. (Religious context)

③ Mistreatment of dark coloured people.

④ Preference of light coloured people for marriage, jobs, etc.

⑤ Induction of feeling of inferiority complex in dark coloured people leading to lack of

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confidence & thus affecting their chances of success.

(6) Charging of exorbitant prices from customers on the name of making them white / light colour.

(b) Indians are still in colonial hangover with respect to their obsession with white colour.

Consequences of preference → with dark complexion.

(1) Girls find it difficult to find bridegroom as everyone is looking for fairer girls.

(2) Parents belive that it would be difficult to marry such daughters & thus are forced to give dowry.

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(3) In many workplaces, light coloured female get preference in India.
eg → Air hostess, hotels receptionist, modelling carrers, cheer leaders, etc.

(4) Due to societal perception, there is lack of confidence in dark coloured persons which further decreases their chance of getting selected in better companies

(c)

For tacking this issue which has been prevalent for long in India, efforts need to be made both at societal level as well as by advertisement control.

(1) Advertisements should show that there is no importance of colour in deciding any future option/career.

(2) ~~Such~~ Creams should be renamed ~~as~~ ~~them~~ in sync with its actual purpose & advertisements should be in sync.
eg- Moisturizer cream, etc.

(3) People's belief at societal level needs to be changed & for this we can show numerous examples of dark complexion people who are very succesful.
eg → Hima Das, ISRO chief K. Sivinivasan.

(4) Religious texts can be used to give examples of emotion of lord Shiva, Rama, Krishna, etc.

(5) People needs to be made aware that complexion is geographical phenomenon with many other factors but nothing to do with superiority.

(6) Any ~~superior~~ preferences based on colour should be dealt strictly & offenders should be punished.

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Time → 2hrs 40mins

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1812)

Name of Candidate	Prince Raj		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	624717
Center	online	Date	27/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What are the basic functions of a constitution? Illustrate in the context of the Indian Constitution.
संविधान के मूल कार्य क्या हैं? भारतीय संविधान के संदर्भ में उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए।

Constitution is the fundamental law of the land. It governs the relationship between citizens and government, between citizens and citizens.

Basic functions of Constitution →

1) To provide social, economic and political justice.
eg → (i) DPSP talks of welfare state
→ Social justice.

(ii) Economic opportunities to citizens.
→ Freedom of profession, Preventing concentration of wealth.

(iii) Fundamental rights talk of political justice by treating every one equal

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2) To constitute a secular state.
eg→ Article 25-28 talks of freedom of religion

3) To establish peace and harmony in the society
eg→ Fundamental duty Article 51 A. talks of fraternity, brotherhood, etc.

4) To let the country prosper on national as well as international fora.
eg→ ASI talks of international peace.

Thus, Constitutions of a country defines the way in which a country moves. and is essential for fulfilling desire of a prosperous country.

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2. Highlighting the functions of National Green Tribunal, discuss its importance and limitations.
राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण के कार्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके महत्व और सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a statutory body constituted under NGT Act.

Importance of NGT →

1) To quickly resolves environmental disputes.

2) To provide remedies to those affected due to environmental projects.

3) Reduce burden on judiciary.

4) Facilitate environmental projects by providing speedy justice.

5) Restricts illegal projects, encroachments of govt. or private players.

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Limitations of NGT →

1) No fixed formula for providing compensation to victims.

2) No uniformity in procedure for different cases.

3) Judgements of NGT are appealed in High Court and Supreme Court which unnecessarily increases the litigation burden

4) Sometimes, unwanted intereference to gain material benefits.

NGT is an important body to oversee environmental disputes and thus it has reduced litigations to a large extent. However, reforms are needed in NGT at this moment.

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3. Bring out the difference between the First Past the Post (FPTP) and Proportional Representation (PR) systems. Also, explain the merits and demerits of each for a country like India.

पहले खंभा छूने वाली पद्धति (फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट सिस्टम: FPTP) और आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व (PR) पद्धति के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत जैसे देश के लिए प्रत्येक के गुणों और दोषों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

First Past the Post (FPTP) and Proportional Representation (PR) systems are used for election purpose.

FPTP	PR
1) One who secures most votes wins.	1) A fixed % of votes need to be secured for victory
2) Irrespective of no. of votes secured, victory is declared.	2) No. of votes needed $= \frac{100}{\text{No. of seats for which voting is done}} + 1$ $+1$
3) Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections follow this.	3) President, Vice President, Rajya Sabha MP's elections follow this.

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☆ FPTP

Merits	Demerits
1) Easy to understand especially when we have low literacy rate.	1) Doesn't represent true choice of electors.
2) Less time consuming.	2) Winner may not have support of majority of population.
3) Elected representative can be made responsible for their constituency by electors	

☆ PR

Merits	Demerits
1) True choice of electors represented	1) Difficult to understand the process.
2) Majority support is there	2) More time consuming.
3) Preferrable when multiple seats are to be filled.	3) Elected representative are not responsible directly to electors.

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Both FPTP and PR have their merits and demerits. For elections like general elections, where voters are in crores, FPTP being simple process is preferrable whereas in elections like that of President where less voters are there, PR is appropriate.

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4. The Indian Constitution strikes a balance between flexibility and rigidity. Comment.
भारतीय संविधान लचीलेपन और कठोरता के बीच एक संतुलन स्थापित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indian Constitution is a living, organic document which is ever evolving. It perfectly balances flexibility and rigidity.

Flexibility →

1) Many Constitutional Amendments can be made with a simple majority eg. Article 2 - Article 5 regarding alteration of state boundaries.

2) Even fundamental rights can be amended according to demand of the situation.

Rigidity →

1) Amendments affecting federalism require special majority of more than

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2/3rd members present and voting and also ratification by more than 50% states

↳ Such requirements make Constitution very rigid.

2) Amendments changing basic structure doctrine will be declared null and void. Thus, difficult to amend.

Our Constitution is mixture of English and American Constitution and thus has perfect blend of rigidity and flexibility.

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5. What is a pressure group? Describing the functions that it performs, explain how it is different from a political party.
दबाव समूह क्या है? इसके द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों का वर्णन करते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि दबाव समूह किस प्रकार राजनीतिक दल से भिन्न होते हैं।

Pressure groups are group of people with similar interest who come together to influence working of government or an organisation

Functions of pressure groups →

1) To influence policy making of Government.

2) To raise and fulfill demands of sections of people whom they represent.

3) To keep a check on misuse of powers by affluential people in Government

4) To ensure that laws are being followed in working of organisations.

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Difference of pressure group as compared to political party is such that -

1) It doesn't participate in elections.
2) It doesn't capture any power in the Government.
3) They are not responsible or answerable to the citizens.
4) They are only concerned with interest of their section of people.
5) They can't directly influence or make legislations.

Hence, pressure groups have advantages which are needed for smooth working and fulfillment of ideas of democracy or welfare state.

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6. Mentioning the functions that are performed by the UPSC, discuss its working as the 'watchdog of the merit system' in India.
UPSC द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, भारत में 'योग्यता प्रणाली के प्रहरी' के रूप में इसकी कार्य-प्रणाली पर चर्चा कीजिए।

UPSC is a Constitutional body constituted under Article 315. It derives its powers and functions directly from Constitution.

Functions performed by UPSC →

1) To recruit candidates for All India Services, Central Services and other services in Government of India.

2) To provide the politicians, ministers with candidates of specialised knowledge in different field.

3) Conduct exams for different services.

4) Makes rules, laws for facilitation of exams.

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UPSC as watchdog of the merit system ⇒

1) UPSC conducts examinations to test different aspects of candidate thus attracting merits.

2) Services offered under UPSC exams are diversified which attract merits.

3) Ranging from civil administration to defence services, it conducts many exams.

Thus, UPSC being a very important body lures suitable candidates and thus act as watchdog of merit system.

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7. What are the various instruments available to the legislature to uphold the accountability of the executive in India?
भारत में कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही बनाए रखने के लिए विधायिका के पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न साधन क्या हैं?

Legislature and executive are important organs of the Government which together governs the way in which system works.

Executive in India is responsible to the legislature.

Instrument of accountability →

1) Discussion and deliberation in the Parliament vis-a-vis passing of any bill.

2) Standing committees of Parliament which scrutinises the bill has legislatures from opposition as well.

3) Passing of bills require majority votes of legislatures

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4) Cut Motion → to raise questions of importance to ask for executive's accountability.

5) Question Hour → where opposition legislatures ask question to ministers.

These instruments ensure that executive are working according to wish of public indirectly represented through legislatures

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8. Discuss the federal and unitary features of the Indian Constitution.
भारतीय संविधान की संघीय और एकात्मक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Constitution is federal in nature with some unitary features.

Federal features →

1) Schedule 7 of Indian Constitution talks of union, state and concurrent list. Thus, subjects are clearly alloted to states

2) Rajya Sabha members represent the states.

3) Constitution amendment affecting federalism require ratification of more than 50% states.

4) States have full autonomy vis-a-vis state subjects enumerated in Constitution.

5) Grants, loans, etc. are given to states by the union as per needs.

6) GST Council has equal representation of states.

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Unitary features ⇒

1) All India Services officers work in states but are under Central Government

2) ~~In~~ During emergency, powers of state are usurped by the Union

3) Union Government has exclusive rights regarding territorial change in state boundaries.

4) States have to follow union when matter is related to international agreement, treaties, etc.

5) States have no right to secede from the Union.

Thus, Indian Constitution has perfect blend of federal and unitary features which keep country intact and at the same time provide autonomy to the states for their growth.

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9. Compare and contrast the Indian Judicial system with the American Judicial system.
अमेरिकी न्यायिक प्रणाली और भारतीय न्यायिक प्रणाली के मध्य समानताओं एवं विषमताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Judiciary is an important organ of Governance.

Similarities b/w Indian & American judicial system →

1) Both allow judicial activism.

2) They can declare any law as null and void if it violates some basic tenets of constitution.

3) They are independent of legislature and executive.

4) They have been given security of term and tenure.

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Differences →

Indian Judiciary	American judiciary
→ Same court for union as well as state laws.	→ One higher court for central laws and other for provincial laws.
→ Separation of powers ↳ can performs functions of legislature or executive in some cases eg → Cracker ban in Delhi was done by Supreme Court	→ Separation of functions ↳ can't perform function of legislature or executive

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10. Give an account of the functions performed by the National Commission for Backward Classes.
राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों का विवरण दीजिए।

National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) is a Constitutional body established for looking at plight of Backward Classes (BC).

Functions performed by NCBC →

1) To look into conditions of BCs and their problems.

2) To suggest measures for improvement of their conditions

3) To prepare a report of reccomendations and present it before Parliament.

4) To look into inclusion and exclusion of castes into BC category.

5) To ~~provide~~ ask for relief for people of BC who have been harsled or have been victims.

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6) ~~To recommend changes for improving conditions~~

NCBCs have powers to investigate and examine anyone in relation to performing their duties. They have acted as safeguard for BCs people and are very important constitutional body.

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11. Explain the significance of local bodies in strengthening the democratic spirit in India.
भारत में लोकतांत्रिक भावना को मजबूत बनाने में स्थानीय निकायों का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Local governance is performed in India since ages. After 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, statutory status has been granted to local bodies which has strengthened demoratic spirit in India.

Significance →

1) People in remotest places have been involved in governance through local bodies.

2) Local bodies can understand specific problem of a particular area.

3) Stakeholders are directly involved which represents democracy in true value.

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4) Voices of common man are being reflected in local legislations which truly strengthens democracy

5) Grievances are able to be solved with consensus.

6) Easier for public to reach local bodies.

Thus, idea of democracy is being fulfilled due to local governance and we need to strengthen funds, functions and functionaries of such local bodies.

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12. Highlighting the reasons behind judicial pendency in India, mention the steps, which can be taken to address this problem.
भारत में न्यायिक कार्यवाही में विलंब हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनसे इस समस्या का समाधान किया जा सकता है।

More than 5 crore cases are pending in India in upper judiciary ~~High~~ ~~Low~~ which has created great litigation burden on judicial system.

Reasons for judicial pendency →

1) Pendency of judges in lower courts is very high.

2) Stringent procedures even for petty cases unnecessarily delays the verdict.

3) ~~Also~~ Excess appeal for judgements from lower courts goes to higher courts.

4) Ambiguous legislations create loopholes which are exploited and create litigations.

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Steps to address the problem →

1) Vacancies which are pending in the courts should be filled.

2) Clear cut ~~to~~ differentiation on which cases can be appealed.

3) Online delivery of judgements will fasten the processes.

4) Procedures for petty cases can be made lenient.

5) Special courts for ~~specifical~~ specific cases on the sidelines of family court should be established for faster judgements.

Judicial pendency is a major problem which has grappled India and needs to be rectified soon because it is rightly said that Justice delayed is Justice denied.

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13. The position of Legislative Councils in State Legislatures is much weaker than the Rajya Sabha in Parliament. Analyse.
राज्य विधान-मंडलों में विधान परिषदों की स्थिति संसद में राज्य सभा की तुलना में अत्यधिक कमजोर है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Legislative Council is the second house in State legislature similar to Rajya Sabha in Parliament.

only 6 states - Bihar, U.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana at present has legislative councils.

☆ Legislative Council is weaker when compared to Rajya Sabha because →

1) Rajya Sabha (RS) can reject any bill (other than money bill) in which case, bill doesn't pass whereas legislative council (LC) can only delay it and withhold for 1 time.

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2) RS has special powers in certain cases eg- Bill related to All India Services in which case, only RS can initiate the bill.

No such power is with LC.

3) Apart from money bills, RS has almost equal power with Lok Sabha (LS) but in case of LC, it is subordinate to Legislative Assembly. (LA)

4) If ~~Lok Sab~~ LA passes a bill twice, it has to be passed by LC whereas RS can reject a bill (other than money bill) any no. of times

5) Legislative Council can be ~~dissol~~ abolished by legislative assembly but Rajya Sabha is permanent house and can't be abolished.

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This shows that LC has less power at state level when compared with RS but still it is important because it prevents from knee-jerk legislation.

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14. Explaining the meaning of Contempt of Court, discuss the arguments that are advanced in its favour as well as against it.
न्यायालय की अवमानना का अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए, इसके पक्ष और साथ ही विपक्ष में प्रस्तुत किए जाने वाले तर्कों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Contempt of Court refers to inobedience of Court's order or taking steps which could hinder the working of the Court.

Need of contempt of Court →

1) To avoid any potential hindrance in Court's working.

2) To maintain sanctity of Court's order; in absence of which everything would be chaotic.

3) For maintaing law and order in the country

4) To establish trust and respect for Courts.

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Why contempt of court is dangerous?

1) It can muzzles voice of public.

2) Constructive criticism is suppressed.

3) Makes court very powerful which can eventually lead to suppression of independent voices.

4) Powerful people can exploit this to harass public.

5) Makes judges above criticism which is not a good precedent for democratic country.

It is important to outline conditions and situations where contempt proceedings would be initiated. Then only it would serve the desired purpose else its exploitation would worsen the situation.

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15. What are the grounds of disqualification of membership of the Parliament and state legislatures, as mentioned in The Representation of People Act 1951?

संसद और राज्य विधान-मंडलों की सदस्यता से निरर्ह घोषित किए जाने के आधार क्या हैं, जैसा कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 में उल्लेख किया गया है?

Representation of People Act 1951 was brought to lay down procedures for election as well as grounds of disqualification.

Grounds of disqualification for MPs & MLAs →

1) Below 21 years of age
2) Convicted in cases which has punishment of more than 2 years
3) Not disclosing income and property details.
4) Involved in child, women trafficking
5) Filling nomination details wrongly.
6) Disclosing false information.

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16. Explain the procedure through which the Constitution of India can be amended. Also, discuss its limitations.
उस प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से भारत के संविधान में संशोधन किया जा सकता है। साथ ही, इसकी सीमाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitution of India is a living, organic document which is ever evolving. Several amendments have been brought in it till this day.
Article 368 talks of amendment of Constitution.
Procedure of amendment →

1) By Simple Majority → Some amendments require 50% present and voting members to be done

eg → Article 3, 4 regarding territorial change of a state.

2) By ~~Absolute~~ Special majority → 2/3rd members present and voting + >50% of total strength of the house.

eg → ~~Formation of All India Services~~
~~National Emergency~~
Constitutional Amendment Bill not

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affecting federalism.

3) Constitutional Amendment affecting federalism → 2/3rd members present and voting + >50% ratification by states.

Limitations →

1) Conflict between A368 and other provisions like Fundamental Rights, DPSP.

2) Amendments affecting Basic Structure Doctrine (BSD) can't be done. It would be declared null and void.

3) Stringent norms in cases where 50% ratification by states is required makes Constitution very rigid and practically impossible to amend.

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In changing times, there is need of having an evolved Constitution accomodating various needs of the present time. Thus, amendment is a very needed feature of Constitution.

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17. The Union list prevails over the other lists in terms of distribution of legislative powers in the Indian Constitution. Discuss.
भारतीय संविधान में विधायी शक्तियों के वितरण के संदर्भ में, संघ सूची को अन्य सूचियों पर वरीयता प्राप्त है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Schedule 7 of the Indian Constitution divides different subjects into Union, State and Concurrent list.

However, some subjects become overlapping due to concurrence of some subjects in different list.

* How Union list prevails in terms of legislative powers?

1) If overlapping laws are there, Union laws will be followed.

2) For meeting international treaties, agreements Union laws can be made to replace any existing state laws.

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3) Many a times, Union laws are made to bring uniformity in state laws throughout the country.

4) In case of conflict, priority to union laws.

5) Important subjects of national importance, ~~although~~ even if they are to be administered by the state has been kept in union list. —which shows that they prevail over other list.

Union laws are needed to maintain unity & integrity of the nation and to make India into a cultural entity. Hence, it is required that they prevail over other laws however state autonomy should not be affected as provided in Constitution.

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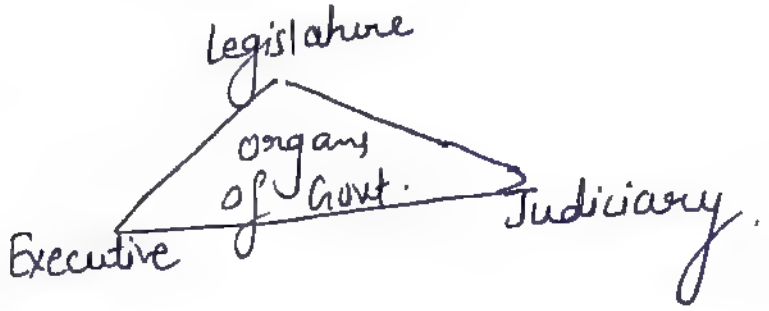
18. The doctrine of Separation of Powers is the bedrock of Indian parliamentary democracy. Discuss.
'शक्ति के पृथक्करण का सिद्धांत' भारतीय संसदीय लोकतंत्र का आधार है। चर्चा कीजिए।



3 organs - Legislature, Executive, Judiciary decide working of the country's administration.

A balance is required between the 3 organs. For which, Separation of Powers has been provided in Indian parliamentary democracy.

→ Separation of power states that 3 organs will perform their roles independently but they are not barred from performing function of other organ.

eg → Executive perform function of legislature → Delegated legislation or Executive legislation for bringing

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small changes in legislation.

Similarly, judiciary interfers in legislature's work when needed

eg → Delhi High Court ~~had~~ banned fire crackers in Delhi.

Vishakha guidelines by Supreme Court → on basis of which laws were further made.

And ~~exe~~ legislatures are part of executive. Hence, they perform executive function.

Thus, 3 organs perform their designated function taking support or guidance from other organs.

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19. Explaining the power of the President to promulgate ordinances, mention the various limitations that exist in this context.
अध्यादेश प्रख्यापित करने की राष्ट्रपति की शक्ति को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान विभिन्न सीमाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Article 123 empowers the President of India to promulgate ordinances in special conditions.

Limitations on this power →

1) Ordinance can be promulgated only when either or both of the house is not in session.

2) Ordinances only for those subjects on which Parliament is empowered to make laws.

3) once both the house is in session, ordinance needs to be tabled and passed ~~within~~ within 6 months, else ordinance would be declared null and void

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4) Such ordinances can be promulgated only when there are sufficient reasons to show that ~~without~~ ~~such~~ there were dire need of such ordinance and without which there would be massive effect on country's administration

5) When the house is back in session, reasons are to be explained for such action.

Thus, power of promulgation of ordinance should be last resort and it should be used only when there is no other alternative else its frequent use will usurp the sanctity of legislature.

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20. Despite often being described as "first among equals", the position of the Prime Minister vis-a-vis other ministers in the Council of Ministers is one of pre-eminence. Discuss.

प्राय: "समकक्षों में प्रथम" के रूप में वर्णित होने के बावजूद, प्रधान मंत्री की स्थिति मंत्रि-परिषद् की तुलना में सर्वप्रधान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Position of Prime Minister is described as "first among equals" because he is also from among one of the Members of Parliament.

But, his position in Council of Ministers is one of pre-eminence because of special powers he holds →

1) Prime Minister (PM) selects the Council of Ministers.

2) He is head of Council of Ministers.

3) His resignation automatically leads to dissolvement of Council of Ministers.

4) Council of Ministers have to follow PM's dictation else the minister will have to resign from the post.

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5) Being the leader of Ministers, he represent them at different platform.

6) PM takes the responsibility of success and failures of different ministries.

7) PM defends his ministers in public.

Thus, PM enjoys special powers and leads his council of ministers. That's why his position is one of pre-eminence.

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